Sulphate of ammonia, and ammoniacal salts in general; sulphate of aluminium; sulphate of copper. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Sulphur. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]*
Sulphuric acid: sulphuric anhydride. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Tallow, vegetable and animal. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Tanning extracts; tanning materials of all kinds.†
Tar. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Timber (including timber specially adapted for æronautic construction).
Tin (including salts and other preparations of tin). [See also Note 4 on page 219.]
Tinplates (see Iron and steel plates).
Turpentine oil (*acqua da ragia*). [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Tyres (see Vehicles).
Valonia.
Vaseline. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Vegetable oils. [See also Notes 5 and 6 on pages 219, 220.]
Vegetables, dry (see Pulse); vegetables, fresh.
Vehicles of all kinds, including æroplanes and dirigibles, as well as separate motors and spare parts belonging to them including tyres), rubber-lined materials, cylinders for compressed gas, steel cables of high tensile strength, and timber specially adapted for æronautic construction.‡
Vermicelli and macaroni. [See Note to Pastes, edible.]
Weapons. (See Munitions of war.)
Wheat.
Wool:—merino wool and all other kinds of wool.
Woollen goods (see Note to clothing and equipment for troops).
Woollen waste; woollen rags (see under Rags).
Zinc. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]

FRANCE (AND ALGERIA).

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

December 24, 1915.

NOTES.

By a series of Presidental Decrees,§ the exportation and re-exportation (after warehousing, transit, or transhipment) from France of the articles mentioned in the list on pages 2-12 has been prohibited. The prohibition so imposed are also applicable in Algeria. The Decrees imposing these prohibitions, however, provide that exemptions therefrom may be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the Ministry of Finance, and applications for such exemptions are dealt with by the "Commission Interministérielle des dérogations aux prohibitions de sortie."

Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.—By a series of Ministerial Decrees the prohibition of the exportation and re-exportation of a number of articles has been abrogated, so far as concerns consignments which are destined for the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates (including Egypt), the uninvaded territory of Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia,‖ Servia,‖ or American countries; and according to a decision of the 16th

* In general no difficulty will be placed in the way of sulphur being exported from Sicily to the United Kingdom. [12-8-15.]

† It is possible that the Italian Government may shortly be able to allow a little tanning extract to be exported to Allied countries. [13-11-15].

As regards the export of oakbark and tanning extracts to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 219.

‡ Motor bicycles and their parts do not fall under the prohibition of exportation of vehicles.

§ The dates of these Decrees are as follows: December 21st, 1914, January 9th, February 4th, March 6th and 30th, April 1st and 3rd, May 26th, July 3rd, 22nd and 31st, August 5th, 20th and 25th, September 3rd and 21st, October 13th, November 11th, 18th, 22nd and 29th, and December 7th, 1915. The date of the Presidential Degree prohibiting the exportation of *tobacco* from Algeria (see page 11) was the 10th September, 1915.

‖ Under reserve, as regards exports to Russia and Serbia, of the furnishing of a bond to be discharged by the Russian or Serbian Customs authorities. As regards exports to Russia, these bonds must, according to a Notice published in the "Journal Official" of the 13th July, 1915, be discharged within a period of five months.

April 1915, the abrogation of the prohibition also applies to exports to the Belgian Congo. *The articles which may thus be exported or re-exported from France to the countries specified without special authorisation are printed in italic type in the list on pages* 226—235.

A decision of the 13th October 1915, provides that consignments of war material (arms and munitions) destined for Allied countries may, in future, be exported without previous authorisation.

Exportation to French Colonies.—According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, goods, the export of which from France is prohibited, may be sent to French Colonies, Tunis, or the French Zone in Morocco (subject only to the production of a bond for their due arrival at their destination), except in the case of certain goods (arms, explosives, munitions of war, military stores, rubber, scrap iron, copper, scrap copper, etc., sulphur, etc.), in respect of which special authorisation must be obtained. According to a decision of the 31st March 1915, consignments to Tangiers are to be treated in the same way as consignments to the French Zone in Morocco.

Relaxations of Prohibition of Transit.—An arrangement has been concluded between the French and British Governments (and came into force on the 4th October 1915), whereby goods, sent from the United Kingdom, under license, to Switzerland are allowed to pass freely in transit through France to their Swiss destination, provided that the French authorities have no special ground for suspecting an enemy destination. Particulars respecting this arrangement are given on pages 34—35 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October, 1915.

In virtue of a decision of the 24th September 1915, linen yarns sent from the United Kingdom to Italy are allowed to pass in transit through France, without special authorisation; and a decision of the 6th October states that military equipment from England to Italy may also be allowed to pass in transit through France, without special authorisation, subject to the production of a document from the British authorities certifying that the goods are actually intended for the Italian Government.

In virtue of a decision of the 3rd July 1915, goods of Italian origin, even if of a kind prohibited to be exported from France, may pass in transit through France, without special authorisation, when consigned to Allied countries; as regards Italian goods consigned to neutral countries, transit through France will be allowed provided that the goods are accompanied by a permit issued by the Italian Customs authorities showing the actual destination of the consignment.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, postal parcels from the United Kingdom to Spain may be sent in transit through France without special formality; and according to a decision of the 17th September, goods may be sent in transit through France from Spain to the United Kingdom, without special permission, even if of a kind prohibited to be exported from France.

An arrangement between the French and Swiss Governments (concluded in January 1915, and modified in May, 1915) provides that certain maximum monthly quantities of petroleum (4,500 tons), petrol (1,500-2,000 tons), lubricating oils and fats (1,300 tons), and special oil for Diesel engines (500 tons) may be allowed to pass in transit through France to Switzerland. The bills of lading in respect of these oils must be endorsed to the "Commissaire des Guerres de l'Armée suisse," and the oils must be landed at a French Mediterranean port, or, if landed elsewhere, this fact must immediately be notified to the French Government.

Transhipment in French Ports.—According to a decision of the 20th July 1915, all goods of the kinds prohibited to be exported and re-exported from France may, *if destined for the United Kingdom*, be transhipped in a French port and allowed to proceed freely to their destination without special authorisation, provided that the goods were shipped on a direct bill of lading to the United Kingdom or are accompanied by a certificate from the British authorities at the place of despatch stating that, at the time of departure from the country of origin, the goods were destined for the United Kingdom.

According to a decision of the 28th July 1915, dry foreign hides and skins, *destined for Italy*, may be transhipped in French ports, without previous authorisations, provided they are accompanied by a direct bill of lading from the place of departure to Italy.

According to a decision of the 2nd August 1915, goods shipped from the United States *to Belgian Congo* may be transhipped in French ports, without previous authorisation, provided that the interested parties produce a certificate from the French Consul at the American port of shipment stating that, at the time of departure, the goods were destined for the Belgian Congo.

Abrasives (see Carborundum, Corundum, and Emery.)
Accumulators and accumulator plates.
Acetates:
Acetate or pyrolignite of lime, and medicinal acetates.
Other acetates.
Acetic acid; acetic ether.
Acetone.
Acetyl-cellulose.
Acids (see under the relevant headings—Acetic, Hydrobromic, Hydrochloric, Lactic, Nitric, Salicylic, Stearic, Sulphuric, Tartaric).
Aconite (preparations and alkaloids).
Acorns.
Aeroplanes and airships and detached parts thereof; rigging, tackle, and equipment for aircraft. (See also Machines.)
Alcohols—amyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, and ethyl alcohol.
Alizarine (see Tar dyes).
Alkaloids, vegetable;
Atropine, caffeine, cocaine, digitaline, theobromine.
Other vegetable alkaloids.
Almonds, nuts, and walnuts.
Alumina, anhydrous and hydrated, and salts of alumina; oxides of aluminium; alums (See also Corundum.)
Aluminium, ore.
Aluminium, pure or alloyed, in all forms—
Manufactures (wares) of aluminium.
Other.
Ammonia; ammoniacal salts.
Aniline (see Tar dyes).
Antifriction metal.
Antimony, ore and metal, pure or alloyed.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this prohibition applies not only to ore, metal and regulus, but also to oxide of antimony.

Antipyrine.
Apparatus, telegraphic; electric apparatus for fire control; surgical apparatus and instruments (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber). [See Note to Telegraphic apparatus.]
Arms of war, of all kinds; *firearms (other than arms of war), and detached parts thereof*; sidearms and detached parts thereof. [See note on page 224, "*Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.*")
Arsenic and its salts.
Asbestos, unmanufactured or manufactured.
Aspirine.
Asses, mules, horses. (See note to Horses).
Atropine.
Balata (see under Rubber).
Bamboos.
Barks:—*Cinchona bark*; tanbarks (see Tanning materials).
Beetroots for the manufacture of sugar; beetroot saline.
Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids.
Bicycles and detached parts thereof.
Bismuth and bismuth salts.
Bladders, casings, and skins (Fr: vessies, enveloppes et membranes) for preparing pork-butchers' wares.
Blankets, woollen, (see Wool).
Boats, river (see under Vessels).
Bones.
Boots and shoes (see under Leather wares); boot and shoemaking material (see under Grindery and Tools).
Bran and other milling refuse.
Bromine and bromides.
Building timber.
Butter.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, butter may be exported freely to Spain, as well as to the Allied countries and to American countries.

Cables and wires, insulated for electricity.
Caffeine.

Calcium cyanamide; *calcium carbide.*
Camphor.
Camping outfit, military (see Military clothing, etc).
Candles of tallow (Fr: chandelles).
Cantharides and preparations thereof.
Caoutchouc (see Rubber).
Carbide of calcium; silicide of carbon (carborundum.)
*Carbons for electricity.**

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this prohibition applies only to electrodes, and not to other carbons prepared for electrical use.

Carborundum (silicide of carbon). (See also under Emery.)
Carob beans.
Casein.

According to a decision of the 28th June 1915, this prohibition is only to apply to alimentary casein.

Catechu, crude (Fr: en masse).
Cattle (Fr: bestiaux).
Celluloid, crude, in lumps, plates, sheets, rods, tubes, sticks, scrap, waste.
Cellulose.
Cement.
Ceresine.
Charcoal (wood charcoal).
Charts and maps (geographical or marine).

[See Note to heading, Maps, etc.]

Cheese.
Chemical products for pharmaceutical use, other than those specifically mentioned in this list.
Chicory roots, green or dry.
Chloral; *chloramide and preparations with a chloral basis.*
Chlorates and perchlorates.
Chloride of lime; *chlorides of tin, of magnesium, of zinc.*
Chlorine, liquefied.
Chloroform.
Chrome ore; *chromium in all forms*; *chromium salts.*
Chronometers, ships'.
Chinchona bark; quinine and it salts; *extracts of quinine.*
Cloth (Fr: drap); clothing, military (see Military clothing, etc).
Coal and coke (carbonised coal); *peat.*

Bunker coal (in quantities sufficient for the ship's needs) is allowed to be exported on ships leaving French ports.

Cobalt in all forms.
Cocoa, chocolate.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, chocolate bonbons and biscuits coated with chocolate may be exported without special permission.

Coca and its preparations; cocaine.

According to a decision of the 28th June 1915, the term "cocaine" is to be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of cocaine salts is prohibited.

Codeine.
Coins of nickel, copper, and billon; (For gold and silver coins, see under Gold and Silver.)
Coffee.
Collodion.
Colophany, resins (see Resins), pitch of resin, (Fr: brais de résine), oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 16th November 1915, that no difficulties would be made in granting licenses for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

Copper ore; *copper pure or alloyed in all forms*; filings and waste of copper, pure or alloyed. (See also Coins.)
Copper sulphate, etc. (see Sulphate of Copper); *copper salts.*
Cordage, nets, and other manufactures of twine; *hemp twine.*
Cork, unworked or worked.
Corundum, natural, in grains or powder; artificial corundum or alundum (fused alumina). (See also under Emery.)
Cotton and cotton wastes; *wastes of cotton yarns.*

Cotton yarns; cotton rags; (see under Rags.)

According to a decision of the 17th September 1915, a general dispensation has been granted in respect of cotton yarns coming under the category of "mercury," *i.e.*, of yarns on reels, cards, small skeins, etc. Such yarns may accordingly be exported (without special permission) to Allied and neutral countries.

Cotton armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 22 kilog, per 100 square metres; *other cotton tissues, made-up or not.*

Creosote (wood creosote).

Cyanamide of calcium; cyanides, ferricyanides and ferrocyanides of potassum and of sodium.

Detonators.

Diamond dyes, $\frac{15}{100}$ millim. and above, the diamond weighing more than $\frac{1}{4}$ carat; *diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purpose.*

Digitaline.

Dyes derived from coal tar.

Dynamo-electric machines.

Earths, infusorial.

Eggs of poultry.

Electric wires and cables, insulated.

Electrodes electric batteries and their elements.

Emery, pulverised; emery applied on paper or cloth, made up into wheels, stones, or any other form (including carborundum, corundum, and alundum).

Emetic.

Emetine.

Equipment, military (see Military clothing, etc.).

Ergot of rye.

Ethers, sulphuric and acetic.

Eucaine hydrachlor.

Explosives (see under Gunpowder).

Fats derived from fishes.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 16th April 1915, the heading "fats derived from fishes" applies to fish oils properly so-called (cod-liver oil, skate oil, etc.,) to oils or fats derived from cetaceans (especially whale oil, which has been specifically prohibited); to porpoise oil, to dolphin oil and to cachalot oil.

Fats, animal, (tallow, lard, lanoline, margarine, oleomargarine, and similar substances).

Fats, alimentary, vegetable.

Fecula of potatoes, fecula of maize, and other feculæ.

Ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel, and all ferro-metallic alloys.

Fertilizers chemical.

Field-glasses (Fr: lorgnettes) other than fancy.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this heading applies to field-glasses other than those with mountings of gold, silver, ivory, mother-of-pearl or tortoise shell.

Figs, dried.

Fish fresh or in brine, dried, salted, or preserved; roes of cod and of mackerel.

Filings and waste of copper, tin, zinc, pure or alloyed.

Flax, raw, stripped, in tow and combed. (For yarns and certain tissues made from flax, see under linen).

Foodstuffs, farinaceous, of all kinds, with the exception of millet, of chestnuts and their flours, of gluten bread, *millet, chestnuts and flours thereof.*

The heading "Farinaceous foodstuffs" (Fr: farineux alimentaires) in the French Customs Tariff covers, cereals and flour derived therefrom, malt, ships' biscuits and bread, groats, etc., gluten and gluten flour, simolina, etc., sago, tapioka, rice and rice flour, pulse and flour thereof, chestnuts and flour thereof, and potatoes.

By a decision of the 3rd April 1915, the maximum weight of small boxes of seed potatoes which may be exported without special permission is fixed at 50 kilogs. gross weight. According to decisions of the 2nd and 24th September and the 3rd November 1915, the exception from the prohibition, decreed in favour of seed potatoes in small boxes, is until the 1st March 1916, to apply only to such potatoes intended for Spain, Portugal, Egypt, America and the Union of South Africa. The Decree of the 7th December 1915, prohibited the export of "Potatoes of all kinds." It is not clear whether or not this cancels the decisions here noted.)

Forage, hay, straw.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the exportation of sorted and combed rye straw for industrial use is not prohibited. Bean pods, ground or not, may also be exported.

Forges portable.

Formol.
Frigorific machines and apparatus.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, household apparatus for the manufacture of ices and "carafes" are not affected by this prohibition.

Fruits and seeds, oleaginous; stone fruits; fruit-stones. (See also under Figs, Grapes, and Nuts).

According to a decision of the 20th October 1915, dates may be exported to Italy, without special authorisation.

Fulminate of mercury.
Gases, asphyxiating (products for the manufacture of).
Gentian and its preparations.
Glass for telescopes, etc., and optical glass.
Glycerine.
Gold, unmanufactured in lumps, ingots, bars, powder, and scrap (broken articles), also gold coin.

This prohibition is not applicable to exports, effected by the Bank of France.

According to a Customs Circular of the 13th September 1915, travellers of allied or neutral nationality leaving France may, as a general rule, take with them gold coin to a maximum value of 200 francs in coins of their own nation. This rule, however, does not apply to travellers leaving for Switzerland.

Grapes refuse (Fr. *raisins de vendange*); *grape residue* (Fr.: *marcs de raisins*.)
Graphite.

According to a decision of the 17th September, 1915, graphite will be allowed to be exported to England, without special permission.

Greases (see Fats).
Grindery:—material (Fr.: furnitures) for the manufacture of boots and shoes, such as brass rivets, studs, heel-attaching pins, tacks or rivets for use by hand or machine,
Grindstones;
Of emery (see under emery.)
Other.
Gums of all kinds;
Gum lacs.
Other kinds.
Gunstocks.
Guts, fresh, dry, or salted.
Gutta-percha (see under Rubber).
Gunpowder and similar explosives (pyroxyline, nitrated cotton, nitroglycerine, gun-cotton, etc.).

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, dynamite and picric acid are included under this heading.

Hair and horsehair; yarns of alpaca, mohir or hair.
Hams; boned and rolled, cooked hams.
Harness, military (see Military clothing, etc.).
Hay, straw, forage.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the exportation of sorted and combed rye straw for industrial use is not prohibited. Bean pods, ground or not, may also be exported.

Hemp, broken or stripped, in tow, or combed; hemp yarns; *hemp twine.*
Hemp armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 27½ kilog. per 100 square metres.
Hemp tissues, other.
Henbane and its preparations.
Hides and skins:—
Raw and dressed hides and skins, (including kid skins) and lambskins.
Dry foreign hides and skins.

Enquiries relating to the export of heavy hides from France to the United Kingdom should be addressed to the Commission internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, London, W. C.

His Majesty's Ambassador in Paris reported on the 30th November 1915, that he had learnt from the Ministry for foreign Affairs that export is free from France to all destinations of calfskins weighing less than 5 kilog. without the head or less than 5½ kilogs. with the head.

As regards the transhipment in French ports of dry foreign hides and skins destined for Italy, *see* Note on p. 225 ["*Transhipment in French ports*"].

Horn and other similar materials, raw.

Horses, asses, mules, *horsehair.*

A Decree of the Minister of Agriculture, dated the 20th October 1915, provided that English thoroughbred horses born in 1914-1916 may be allowed to be exported in 1915 and 1916, and that certain thoroughbred English stallions born in 1907 or before may also be allowed to be exported, subject to compliance with the regulations specified in the Decree. Such horses, however, may only be exported to Allied countries, British Colonies, and North and South America.

Hosiery, woollen (see Wool).
Hydrobromic acid.
Hydrochloric acid.
Indigo, natural
Infusorial earth.
Instruments and apparatus, surgical (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber).
Instruments of observation, and geodetical and optical instruments; *nautical instruments.*
Iodine, iodides, and iodoform.
Ipecacuanha root.
Iridium.
Iron, cast and wrought, and scrap and waste thereof; *iron ore.*

This heading, as in the French Customs Tariff, covers rough iron (pig, etc.), ingots, bars, hoop metal, sheet and plate iron, tin-plate and wire.

Jute yarns and sacks.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, jute sacks imported filled may be re-exported in an empty condition to the foreign consigners, subject to satisfactory proof being afforded by the waybill or other documents.

Jute armure, tissues, unbleached, weighing more than 30 kilog. per 100 square metres; *other jute tissues.*
Lacs (gum-lacs).
Lactic acid.
Lanoline (see Fats, animal).
Lard (see Fats, animal).
Lard ore; *lead (metal) pure or alloyed, and lead pipes.*

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 30th April 1915, that applications for special permission to export consignments of lead ore to the United Kingdom would be favourably considered.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal," as applied to lead pure or alloyed, covers lumps, pigs, bars, and slabs, and hammered and rolled metal.

Leather (see Hides and skins).
Leather wares:—
Militaay clothing, camping outfit, equipment and harness.
Other.
Lime—acetate or pyrolignite of; chloride of; *phosphates of.*
(See Note to Phosphates of lime).
Linen yarns.

As regards the transit on linen yarns from the United Kingdom to Italy *via* France, *see* the Note on p. 225 ["*Relaxations of prohibitions of Transit*"].

Linen armure tissues, unbleached or bleached weighing more than 27½ kilogs. per square metres; *other linen tissues.*
Live stock (Fr.: bestiaux).
Lubricating materials:
With base of mineral oil.
Other.
Machines and parts of machines suitable exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war and military arms.
Machines and parts of mechines suitable for marine or aerial navigation.
Machines, dynamo-electric.
Machines and apparatus, frigorific.

[See Note to Frigorific machines and apparatus.]

Machine tools, and detached parts thereof.
Magnesium; *magnisium chloride.*
Magnetos.
Manganese (metal) in all forms.
Manures of chemical.
Maps and charts, geographical or marine.

According to a decision of the 27th April, 1915, maps for teaching purposes (wall maps, atlases, etc.), may be exported without previous authorisation.

Margarine (see Fats, animal).
Meat, fresh; meat preserved by frigorific process; meat, salted or smoked; extract of meat and meat preserves (see under preserves.) (See also Hams, Pork butcher's wares and Soups).
Medicaments, other than those specified by name in tkis list.
Mercury, ore and metal, fulminate of mercury: *compounds and preparations of mercury; mercury salts.*
Mica in leaves or sheets, and mecanite, mica worked.
Military clothing, camping outfit, equipment and harness; military and naval material (see under heading for Motor vehicles, etc.).
Milk, condensed, with or without sugar added.
Mineral oils (see Oils, mineral).
Nolasses.
Molybdenum (metal and ore); *solts of molybdenum.*
Morphine.

According to a decision of the 28th June 1915, the term "morphine" must be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of morphine salts is prohibited.

Motor vehicles, trailers of all kinds, pneumatic tyres, and all articles, manufactured or not, appertaining to naval, military, or transport material.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the prohibition of the exportation of motor vehicles applies also to detached parts with the exception of horns (hooters) and lamps. Automobiles of 12 H.P. or less are allowed to be exported to Allied or neutral countries without special formalities, but only if exported for commercial uses.

Barbed wire, periscope, sextants, and telemeters are regarded as articles of naval and military material.

Mules, asses, horses.

[See Note to Horses.]

Munitions of war (projectiles and other): munitions for firearms other than arms of war.

[See Note on page 224—"*Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.*]

Nautical instruments.
Navel and military material (see under heading for Motor vehicles, etc.).
Needles knitting.
Nickel, ore Nickel pure or alloyed in any form. (See also Coins.)
Nitrated cotton and nitroglycerine (see under Gunpowder).
Nitrates and nitrites.
Nitric acid.
Novocain.
Nuts, walnuts and almonds.
Nux vomica and its alkoloids or preparations.
Oilcakes and other products for feeding cattle.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 12th June 1915, that the French Government have decided to authorise the exportation from France to the United Kingdom of arachides (groundnut) oilcake and Indian colza oilcake. According to a decision of the 9th November 1915, this decision is to continue in force until the 31st December 1915.

Oils mineral: Crude, refined, spirit and heavy (petrol, benzol, toluene, etc.).
Oils, residual, from the distillation of alcohol.
Oil of turpentine.
Oils, vegetable:—
Castor and pulghera oils.
Vegetable oils, other than castor and pulghera oils.

According to a decision of the 10th March 1915, vegetable oils (other than castor and pulghera oils) may also be exported without previous authorisation, when destined for Asiatic countries.

Oils, whale. (See also Fats derived from fishes.)
Oleaginous fruits and seeds.
Olein.

According to a decision of the 19th June 1915, oleic acid is covered by the terms "olein."

Oleomargarine (see Fats, animal).
Opium and preparations with opium base; morphine; codeine.

According to a decision of the 28th June 1915, the term "morphine" must be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of morphine salts is prohibited.

Optical instruments; optical glass.
Ores of chrome, manganese, molybdenum, titanium, tungsten, vanadium.

(For other ores see under Aluminium, Antimony, Copper, Iron, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Tin, Zinc.)

Osmium.

Packing (engine and boiler including slag wool.

Paraffin wax.

Paraldehyde.

Pepper.

Peptone.

Peroxide of hydrozen (oxygenised water); peroxide of sodium; *other metallic peroxides.*

Petrol, petroleum, etc. (See Oils, mineral.)

Phosphates of lime.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the term "phosphate of lime" is applied to artificial, native, or pricipitated phosphate, and also to superposphates.

Phosphorus.

Phosphuretted products of all kinds.

Photographic plates and papers.

Pitch of resin (Fr.: brais de rèsine); resins (see Resins) colophany, oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 18th November 1915, that no difficulties would be made in granting licenses for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

Platinum metal, ore, and salts.

The heading "Platium" in the French Customs Tariff, covers, ore, crude metal in lumps ingots, bars, powder, broken articles, and drawn rolled, or spun metal.

Pork butcher's wares, manufactured

Potasium, potash, and potash salts; cyanide, ferrocyanide, and ferricyanide of potassium.

According to a decision of the 21st October 1915, cream of tartar (tartrate of potash) is, allowed to be exported to the United Kingdom, British colonies, Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia and American countries without any formality. [See, however, "Tartrates, alkaline"—the prohibitions there noted were imposed on the 7th December 1915, and possibly cancil this decision.]

Potatoes of all kinds.

Poultry, live; poultry, dead, whether fresh or preserved by any process: Veggs of poultry.

Preserves, *viz*:—

Tomato preserves.

Meat preserves in tins, with the exception of "abats" and of mixtures of meat and other products.

Other alimentary preserves (with a meat basis) and extracts of meat.

Other alimentary preserves.

Projectiles (see Munitions).

[See Note on page 224—"*Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.*"]

Protargol.

Pyramidon (amidopyrine).

Pyrites.

Pyrolignite or acetate of lime.

Quinine and its salts; *extracts of quinine.*

Rabbits.

Rags of all kinds.

Ramie: ramie yarns, ramie tissues.

Rattans, rough and decorticated.

Receptacles (of iron and steel) for compressed or liquified gasses.

According to a decision of the 29th September 1915, such receptacles used (or to be used) for importing products for army use, may be exported without previous authorisation (subject to proof that they are for army use).

Residue (Fr.: marcs) of apples, of gropes of olives.

Resins (pine and fir), *other kinds*, pitch of resins (Fr.: brais de rèsine,) colophany, oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 18th November 1915, that no difficulties would be made in granting licenses for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

Rhodium.

Rubber, balata, guttapercha, crude or melted down, including rubber waste and ebonite; valcanised sheets of rubber *other manufactures of rubber.*

Ruthenium.

Saccharine and products assimilated thereto.

Sacks of jute and all other kinds of sacks.

[See note to Jute sacks.]

Salicylic acid; *sodium salicylate*; methyl salicylates.

Salol.

Salt—sea salt, salina salt, and rock salt, crude or refined.

Salts of thorium, of cerium, and other salts of rare earths; *salts of copper, chromium, tin and mercury.*

(For other chemical salts see under the specific headings.)

Salvarsan and neo-salvarsan (hydrochlorate of dioxidiamido-arsenoben zol).

Sanitary materials:

Surgical instruments and apparatus.

Other (including articles for dressing wounds).

Santonin and its preparations.

Sausages (see Pork butchers' wares); *sausage skins* (see Bladders, etc.).

Scrap and waste iron or steel.

Seeds and fruits, oleaginous; seeds for sowing (vegetable and kitchen garden seeds, forage seeds, and others, including vetches).

According to a decision of the 17th April 1915, sowing seeds in postal parcels weighing up to 10 kilogs, may be freely exported to Switzerland, Spain and Italy. This does not, of course, apply to seeds covered by the heading "Foodstuffs, farinaceous."

Selenium.

Serums.

Ships (see under Vessels).

Ships' rigging, sails, tackle, guns, etc. (Fr: agrès et apparaux de navires).

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this prohibition does not apply to spare (repair) parts of ships' tackle taken on board French or foreign ships.

Silicon.

Silk (floss silk) coarse silk ("bourrette de soie") and silk noils,—raw or combed (for tussah see below); yarns of coarse silk and of silk noils, not dyed, tissues of coarse silk and of silk noils, pure, not dyed, neither printed nor dressed, silk wastes; tussah silk, raw, woven or spun.

Silver unmanufactured, in lumps, ingots, bars, powder, and scrap (broken articles); silver coins.

According to a Customs Circular of the 13th September 1915, travellers may take with them silver coins up to a maximum value of 50 francs.

Skins (see under Hides and skins).

Slow matches.

(Fr: meches de mineurs).

Soap.

Soda (sodium carbonate); caustic soda; sodium peroxide; sodium sulphide; *bichromate of soda*; cyanide, ferre-cyanide and ferricyanide of sodium; *sodium hyposulphite; sulphats of soda; sodium salicylate.*

(See also under Acetates, Bromides, Chlorates, etc., Iodides, Nitrate.)

Soaps compressed or desiccated.

Sprayers, other than for toilet medicinal or domestic use.

Starch.

Stearic acid.

Steel of all kinds; scrap or waste steel.

Straw, hay, forage.

[See Note to Forage, etc.]

Sugar, unrefined, refined, and candy; molasses; sugar-beets.

Sulphate of copper and "verdets," "bouillies" and cupreous powders.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, copper oxide is included under this heading. As regards "verdet" (acetate of copper), a decision of the 22nd March 1915, states that *basic* acetate may be allowed to be exported without special formalities, but that *neutral* acetate is prohibited.

Sulphide of carbon; sulphide of sodium.

Sulphonal.

Sulphur and pyrites.

Sulphuric acid; sulphuric ether.

Surgical instruments and apparatus (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber)

Tallow (see Fats, animal).

Tanning materials:—tanbark and other tanning materials of all kinds; tanning extracts and tannic juices.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 16th April 1915, the term "tan bark" covers bark of alder, of birch, of black alder, of hornbeam, of chestnut, of common oak, of pomegranate, of beech, of mimosa, of common elm, of pine and fir, of willow, of tanekaha, and the second bark of the cork oak.

The terms "tanning extracts and tannic juices" apply to extract of acron cups, chestnut extracts, extracts of oak, of pine bark or tanbark, of barks or roots of mangrove, of spurge-flax, of dividivi, of mimosa, of gallnuts, of sumach and tan, as well as liquid or solid quebracho extracts.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported in June 1915, that the French Government have authorised the exportation to the United Kingdom of one-half of the quantity of tanning extracts produced in Corsica, the other half being reserved for France. In addition, at the end of each period of four months, any quantities belonging to the second half which have not been sent to France may be exported to the United Kingdom. As regards exports from France, the quantity of tanning extracts allowed to be exported to the United Kingdom during each month will depend upon the monthly requirements of the French tanneries. (Enquiries in this connection should be addressed to the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, W. C.)

Tapiocas.
Tar, mineral, and chemical products derived therefrom.
Tar (wood) and wood-tar oil.
Tar, vegetable, other, and oil therefrom.
Tar dyes (dyes derived from coal tar).
Tarpaulins (wagon and cost tilts—Fr.: baches).
Tartar.
Tartaric acid.
Tartrates, alkaline :
Tartrate of potash.
[See Note to Potash salts.]
Other.
Telegraphic apparatus.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this heading comprises electric apparatus for land, submarine, or wireless telegraphy, as also heliograph apparatus.

Terpine.
Theobromine.
Thymol and preparations.
Timber (see Wood).
Tin, ore; in pure or alloyed; in all forms: filings and waste of tin, pure or alloyed.
Tin chloide and tin salts.
Tinned meats (see under Meat).
Tinplate boxes for packing alimentary preserves.
Tissues suitable for making balloons.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this heading includes :—

(1) Rubbered tissues weighing 400 grammes and less per square metre, having 44 threads or more in wrap and weft in a space of 5 mm. side ;

(2) So-called Shantung tissues ; unbleached pongees weighing more than 63 grammes per square metre.

(For tissues of cotton, wool, hemp, linen, ramie and silk, see under the respective textile material).

Titanium (ore and metal).
Titanium salts.
[Tobacco in leaves or stalks.*]
Tomato preserves (see Preserves).
Tools of cast or wrought iron or of steel, with or without handle, *viz.*:—spades, chisels, axes, shovels, pickaxes, jointed saws, handsaws, bills.
Tools (Fr: outillage) for the manufacture of boots and shoes :
Machine tools (included under Machine tools).
Others.
Tools for farriers, carpenters, wheelwrights and saddlers.
Tools and implements for pioneers, and handles therefor; grubbers.
Tool handles.
Tools (machine) and detached parts thereof.
Trional.
Trioxymethylene.
Tungsten (metal) in all forms.
Tungston ore (wolfram).
Turpentine (see under Resins) ; terpines ; turpentine oil.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 18th November 1915 that no difficulties would be made in granting licenses for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

* Exportation prohibited from *Algeria* only.

Tussah silk (see under Silk).
Urea and its compounds.
Urotropin hexamethylene tetramine and its preparations.
Vaccines.
Vanadium (ore and metal).
Vanadium salts.
Vaseline.
Vegetables, fresh:
Leaks, onions, cabbages, carrots, garlic, and turnips.
Other fresh vegetables.
Ventilators weighing from 50 to 250 kilogs.
Veronal diethylbarbituric acid) and veronal sodium.
Vessels:—river boats; sailing, steam and motor vessels. (See also under Machines and under Ships' rigging, etc.).
Volvic stone (Volvic lava).
Walnuts, nuts, and almonds; Walnut wood (see under Wood).
Water, oxygenised (peroxide of hydrogen).
Weapons (see Arms).
Wines.

According to a decision of the 1st September 1915, the exportation of wine *in bottles* is permitted without restriction, to all Allied or neutral countries as from the 2nd September, and according to decisions of the 6th and 17th September, wine (whether in bottles or otherwise) may be shipped, without special permission, to countries out of Europe and to Italy. Special authorisation must be obtained before wine in barrels may be shipped to neutral countries in Europe.

Wires and cables for electricity, insulated.
Wood:—Building timber; gunstocks; walnut wood, rough, squared, or sawn; mahogany, "okoumé," plane, beech, birch, lime, ash.

According to a decision of the 20th October 1915, veneering wood in sheets less than 20 mm. thick, of woods other than walnut, ash, mahogany, 'okoumé,' and birch, may in future be exported to Allied or neutral countries without previous authorisation.

Wood charcoal; wood creosote.
Wool of all kinds, *cuttings of new rogs and shoddy.*
Wool, combed or carded, dyed or not; wastes of wool.
Woollen blankets; woollen tissues for clothing, of a uniform colour, weighing 400 grammes or more per square metre; *other woollen tissues*; woollen hosiery (articles other than gloves, hosiery tissues in the piece and embroidered or ornamented articles of hosiery); woollen yarns.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the prohibition of woollen hosiery applies *only* to articles for men's use.

Yarns (see under the respective textile meterial).
Yeasts.
Zinc (metal), pure or alloyed; in all forms:—
Zinc wares.
Other.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal" as applied to zinc, covers crude lumps, pigs, bars, slabs, or rolled metal.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 10th February 1915, that the Société de la Vieille Montagne has made an arrangement with the French Government by which the Société is allowed to export 500 tons of zinc sheets per month to the United Kingdom.

Zinc chloride; zinc sulphate.
Zinc ore; fillings and waste of zinc, pure or alloyed.